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Established 1837



RAID AFTERMATH—A member of Palestine Armed Struggle Command inspects damaged headquarters of the group in Ain Hilweh, Lebanon, after the Israeli air attack at the Arab refugee camp yesterday.

Voiding 1938 Munich Treaty

Bundestag Votes Accord on Ties With Prague

By David Binder

BONN, June 20 (NYT).—The government of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt underscored the continuity of West Germany's policy of improved relations with the Eastern bloc of nations by giving approval in the Bundestag today of its treaty normalizing relations with Czechoslovakia.

The House recorded 232 votes of approval by Mr. Schmidt's coalition of Social Democrats and Free Democrats and 140 negative votes by the conservative opposition. Ratification in the Bundestag appeared to be assured.

The treaty declares void the 1938 Munich pact with which Hitler's Germany had dismembered the Czechoslovak state and provides for regulation of the long-troubled relationships between Czechoslovakia and West Germany. The treaty had been concluded in December in Prague by the previous government headed by Willy Brandt.

Amidstious Exchanges
The Bundestag vote was preceded by a debate between Social Democratic deputies and the Christian Democratic Union opposition spokesmen.

In a gesture of "goodwill," the Czechoslovak government took note of the Bonn Bundestag move by releasing 12 West Germans who had been jailed for various offenses.

The Prague treaty was described by the Bonn government as "the final stone" in the structure of the Eastern policy that the Brandt government had begun 1 1/2 years ago.

Further marking the intention of the Schmidt government to carry on the Eastern policy, Bonn's first representative to East Germany, State Secretary Gerner Gaus, was accredited today in

East Berlin by the State Council chairman, Willi Stoph.

East German Protest

BERLIN, June 20 (UPI).—An East German Foreign Ministry spokesman said today that the West German decision to establish its federal environmental

agency in West Berlin is a gross violation of the 1972 four-power agreement designed to lessen tension here.

The spokesman said, in a statement carried by the official ADN news agency, "According to the four-power agreement, West Berlin is not a part of the Federal

Republic of Germany and may not be governed by it. The step is a gross violation of the agreement."

The West German parliament unanimously voted yesterday to establish the office in West Berlin in defiance of Soviet and East German protests.

3d Defeat in 2 Days

Labor Loses 2 Nationalization Votes

The first vote tonight was on a Labor amendment rejecting the Conservative criticisms of the government's plans to nationalize a number of industries. The amendment was defeated, 311 to 290.

Later, a combined Conservative-Liberal motion opposing Labor's plans for a "massive extension of nationalization" was accepted by the House, also by a vote of 311 to 290.

In the March general election, Labor won 201 seats; the Conservatives, 296; the Liberal party, 14, and smaller groups, a total of 23.

The threat of another parliamentary defeat for Mr. Wilson was averted late tonight over modified plans for a 70 percent increase in electricity charges for consumers using off-peak power.

The Conservatives withdrew an opposition motion that would have been supported by the Liberals and other groups. There was no vote.

The losses tonight seemed certain to put more heat on Prime Minister Harold Wilson to call a quick election.

But although it was a dark day for Mr. Wilson's 16-week-old administration, the prime minister had said that he would be found bound to call a national election only if beaten on an outright confidence vote.

During the debate on nationalization, Conservative leader Edward Heath described the Laborites as "greedy for power for the sake of power over industry." Their policies on industry, he asserted, have "been the curse of Britain for 35 years."

The Conservative-Liberal motion expressed the regret of the House for "the government's damaging industrial policies based on a massive extension of nationalization and control of individual companies."

Charges of indecisiveness and inefficiency were also leveled at the administration and the political establishment by other newspapers and by politicians.

A Social Democrat in the Chamber of Deputies, Michele Digiulio, said that Italy was going through a "crisis of fatigue and acquiescence," and needed new leadership.

The patched-up government has not yet officially announced any details of the austerity plan on which the four parties in the coalition have agreed.

However, sources within these parties—the premier's Christian Democrats, the Socialists, the Social Democrats and the Republicans—have already supplied sufficient elements to permit the public to guess what is in store.

Motorists will be hit particularly hard. Within a matter of days, the price of gasoline will again go up—from 1,043 lire (\$1.60) a gallon of premium grade fuel to 1,206 (\$1.85). Furthermore, each car owner will have to pay a special once-only supplement of between 10,500 and 31,300 lire (\$16 and \$43) in addition to the already heavy regular auto taxes.

The government's floor manager in the Commons, Robert Melville, told newsmen: "This Parliament is no longer feasible. This is a clear indication to the country that a minority government cannot proceed in the name of the nation for very much longer."

The electors, he added, must now understand why there should be another ballot.

A Gallup poll earlier in the day gave Labor a popularity lead of 8 1/2 percent over the Conservatives—down five points since last month but big enough, if negotiations can be carried out. The negotiations will have to be either triangular or in two phases, with the guerrilla move-

ment.

Mr. Wilson, willing to concede his liquidation of colonialism, had failed to get from Frei- lmo the peace and quiet he had hoped for. The rebels, for their part, apparently felt victory too near at hand to hold in their demand that independence and an end to the fighting come in a timetable decided by them.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Problems Arise as Portugal Moves to Get Out of Africa

By Henry Kamm

LUSAKA, Zambia, (NYT).—Foreign Minister Mario Soares of Portugal is regarded by the liberation movements of Mozambique and Angola as the best friend they have in the Lisbon government.

Before leaving Lusaka June 6 for the opening two-day round of talks with the Mozambique Liberation Front (Frei- lmo), he said he considered "peace and quiet" of colonialism" the main goals of both Portugal and the independence movements.

Embraces and handshakes marked his encounters with Sa- cora Machel, the president of Frei- lmo, and Mr. Soares said the meetings had been spontaneous, a political window dressing.

Nonetheless, the Portuguese delegation left Lusaka disappointed, in sharp contrast to the Frei- lmo leaders, who returned to their headquarters in Tanzania in a victorious mood.

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(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

INTERNATIONAL

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Austria	10 U.S.	Lebanon	21,000
Belgium	12 E.F.T.	Luxembourg	15,000
Denmark	3 D.E.R.	Netherlands	12,000
Egypt	11 P.	Portugal	4,000
Finland	2 E.P.	Spain	2,000
Greece	2 P.	Sweden	2,000
Germany	130 D.M.	Portugal	10,000
Great Britain	10 P.	Spain	25,000
Greece	10 D.	Sweden	25,000
India	82,430	U.S.S.R.	2,000
Iraq	250 Live	U.S.S.R.	2,000
Italy	12,000	Yugoslavia	7,500

U.S. Lebanon

12 E.P. Luxembourg

15,000

2 D.R. Netherlands

12,000

3 D.E.R. Portugal

4,000

2 P. Spain

25,000

25,000

U.S.S.R. Sweden

2,000

2,000

82,430

U.S.S.R. Yugoslavia

7,500

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Drive Aimed At Disrupting Terrorism

By Terence Smith

JERUSALEM, June 20 (NYT).—Israel carried out intensive air strikes into Lebanon today in accordance with a new government policy of vigorous pre-emptive attacks against the Palestinian guerrilla organizations, government sources said.

The sources explained that the raids—the heaviest in the populated areas of Lebanon since the war last October—reflected a specific decision of the government to apply the maximum possible pressure on the guerrilla based in Lebanon.

The sources said, the government sources, were intended to disrupt the guerrilla organizations by striking at their headquarters, and to pressure the Lebanese government into taking steps to curb commando activity.

Today's air strike—the fourth in the three days starting Tuesday—were designed also as a continuing reprisal for the recent upsurge in guerrilla activity emanating from Lebanon, the sources added.

Attacks Delayed

Israeli officials have conceded that the reprisals for last week's commando attack on Kibbutz Shamir were delayed for several days because of President Nixon's visit here Sunday and Monday.

These consecutive raids are meant as a signal that we have reached a breaking point," a senior Israeli official said today.

"This new government is composed of military men who are not prepared to tolerate attacks on the civilian population."

The government of Premier Yitzhak Rabin, a former chief of staff of the Israeli armed forces, took office on June 3. It includes several former top military men, such as Information Minister Aharon Yariv, a former chief of intelligence, and Commerce Minister Chaim Bar-Lev, who succeeded Mr. Rubin as chief of staff.

Series of Raids

Forty-six Israelis have been killed and more than 70 wounded in a series of guerrilla raids from Lebanon that began with an attack on the northern settlement town of Kiryat Shmona on April 12. The most recent was the assault last week on Kibbutz Shamir, in which three women were killed.

Several other attempts by small guerrilla groups to infiltrate across the Lebanese and Syrian frontiers have been foiled by Israeli security forces. Ten guerrillas have been killed in these exchanges, according to a military spokesman.

Military sources said that the (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Defends A-Power Offer

Nixon Tells Congress He Made No Secret Deals in Mideast

By Philip Shabecoff

WASHINGTON, June 20 (NYT).—

President Nixon briefed congressional leaders today on his trip to the Middle East and assured them that he had reached no secret agreements or understandings with Arab or Israeli leaders.

The President also sought to allay misgivings expressed by the congressional leaders about the nuclear aid promised to Egypt and Israel. Gerald Warren, the deputy White House press secretary, said at a regular news briefing that followed Mr. Nixon's meeting with Democratic and Republican members of Congress.

Mr. Warren said that questions about the possible misuse of American nuclear aid were discussed "to a very limited degree" during the two-hour meeting at the White House. He reiterated

administration assurances that there would be adequate safeguards and congressional control over the nuclear materials that would be given to Egypt and Israel.

Mr. Nixon's assurances on secret agreements and nuclear aid may have been intended in part at least, to put to rest fears expressed by some members of Congress that he may be making concessions harmful to the nation in order to ring up diplomatic successes that would help him in his fight against impeachment.

When asked if the President's successes in the Middle East had improved his chances to resist impeachment, Mr. Warren said that the results of Mr. Nixon's trip were a demonstration that the President's foreign policy was (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

With Nixon Visit a Week Away

Some Russians Said to Feel Summit Planning Is Dragging

By Hedrick Smith

even a general agreement in principle.

Earlier this week, Defense Secretary James Schlesinger said that the American government had failed to correct the long-term problems of industry and had contributed to a collapse of confidence. It called for a re-examination of "the working of a mixed economy" to put things right.

Soviet sources have observed privately that, in comparison with the last two Nixon-Brezhnev meetings, negotiations now are dragging down to the last few days and it is uncertain whether a number of the planned agreements will be achieved.

Both sides are predicting a general 10-year trade agreement, much like those which Moscow has with Britain, France, West Germany and other trade partners. Such agreements set out general principles and guidelines for trade but do not provide for specific deals.

They are also both anticipating that negotiators and the leaders themselves will conclude some agreement in principle for a ban on underground nuclear tests above a certain threshold of explosive power, although talks are understood still to be under way on that issue.

The more complicated area of strategic arms control is said by both sides to be some way from completion now.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

operation, evidently on magnetohydrodynamics, or the gasification of coal, were also said to be still up in the air.

One result, as Soviet sources observed, is that the Soviet press build-up for the summit meeting has been much more modest than in 1972.

As if to discount in advance the likelihood that the summit meeting would produce less significant agreements than in

the last two years, an authoritative Soviet journal has published a major article asserting that "it is not the number of agreements that counts" since meetings between leaders give impetus to the general trend of détente.

The monthly magazine "U.S.A." published by the USA Institute of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, also explained that the first two Nixon-Brezhnev meetings had produced a large number of agreements because they marked a turn from the cold war to more normal relations.

"Hence the large number of documents signed during the first two summit meetings," the magazine said. "The task now is to implement the agreements and treaties already signed."

Privately, some Russians have expressed disappointment that the Nixon administration has been so preoccupied with the President's Middle East journey and new preparations for the NATO gathering in Brussels next week that the White House is only now really focusing on practical arrangements for Mr. Nixon's visit to the Soviet Union.

Some time ago, Soviet newsmen and officials hinted privately that they expected Mr. Kissinger to come here before Mr. Nixon's visit to conclude the negotiations on some key problems, such as arms control.

The White House advance team flew into Moscow today under strict secrecy, roughly two weeks later than a similar advance team had arrived for preparations of the 1972 presidential visit.

U.S. Firm Gets Soviet Contract To Build \$200-Million Plant

By Peter Orosz

MOSCOW, June 20 (W.P.).—The Soviet Union today signed a \$200-million contract with a division of General Tire & Rubber Co. for the construction of four huge ammonia plants—the biggest single Soviet order ever given to a U.S. company.

After the voting, Mr. Heath asked Mr. Wilson if he would acknowledge the will of Parliament and abandon Labor's "thoroughly damaging program of nationalization and state control."

Mr. Wilson said the government will not abandon its



Scene of devastation in Dungannon, Northern Ireland, after a bomb exploded in a van.

IRA Exploses Two Bombs In N. Ireland

None Are Injured In Ulster Blasts

BELFAST, June 20 (UPI)—Two more bombs exploded in Northern Ireland today and munitions experts defused another as a wave of Irish Republican Army bombings continued.

No injuries were reported in the latest incidents, which brought to 22 the number of bombings in the province since the latest wave, which began Monday night.

The IRA's extremist Provisional wing has vowed to continue the campaign until Britain declares its readiness to withdraw the 16,000 troops stationed here.

An army spokesman said a bomb exploded without warning outside a telephone exchange in Keady, 40 miles southwest of Belfast, this morning.

Shortly after midnight, two masked gunmen held up a motorist at Cookstown, 35 miles from Belfast, filled his car with explosives and then told him to park the vehicle outside the local headquarters of a militant Protestant organization.

The spokesman said the motorist raised an alarm and residents evacuated the area before the bomb went off, the spokesman said.

At Portadown, 20 miles southwest of Belfast, an anonymous caller told police a bomb had been left at a depot used by gasoline trucks. Munitions experts rushed to the scene, found an explosive on the front seat of a truck and defused it, the spokesman said.

Yesterday, at Dungannon, a 600-pound bomb in a truck wrecked almost 30 business premises, but there were no casualties, the police said.

Despite government assertions that the inflationary rate has dropped from 80 percent to about 20 percent in the year of Peronist government, there is spreading labor unrest and strikes for wage settlements far above the official price.

Other businessmen say that price controls are threatening them with bankruptcy. Housewives complain that neighborhood stores are short on beef, ham, chicken, cheese and milk, unless they are willing to pay above the official price.

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GENEVA, June 20 (AP)—Isabel Peron, vice-president of Argentina, received a standing ovation today from more than 1,000 delegates at the conference of the International Labor Organization. Mrs. Peron said her presence at the session was a tribute to women all over the world.

She is on her first major mission to Europe as a representative of the government of her husband, Gen. Peron. Mrs. Peron is Latin America's first woman vice-president. In her half-hour address, Mrs. Peron discussed the Argentine labor movement.

The economic crisis has temporarily overshadowed the continuing political disarray caused by discord within the Peronist movement and the activities of guerrillas.

Last month, hundreds of policemen and soldiers began a major operation in a northwestern province against the People's Revolutionary Army, Marxist group that is the most effective of the guerrilla organizations. But the

gesture may well have been staged. Old-timers recalled that, in his first era in power 20 years ago, the general at times bolstered his position during crises by rallying thousands of his supporters as evidence of his continuing popularity.

Following the same script, loyal labor leaders efficiently transported scores of thousands of workers to the Plaza de Mayo in front of the government house last week only a few hours after the President's speech.

To a chorus of "Stay, Stay," Gen. Peron withdrew his threat to quit and pronounced himself confident that the nation was still behind him. The following day, he reaffirmed his faith in his cabinet by refusing to accept any of the proffered resignations of his ministers.

The unfolding drama appears to signal Gen. Peron's determination to enforce an economic policy based on a wage and price freeze that the government negotiated a year ago between business and labor leaders in an effort to deal with inflation.

But shortages are beginning to appear, and economists place the blame squarely on the wage-price pact. Industrialists say that

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Nixon Tells Congress He Made No Secret Deals in Mideast

(Continued from Page 1) respected in that part of the world. The U.S. approach to the Middle East is a highly credible approach and is recognized as such in that area.

"But I would not link it directly to impeachment," Mr. Warren added.

The House Republican whip, Leslie Arendts of Illinois, alluded to this issue when questioned by reporters after emerging from the meeting with the President.

The President's trip "should put to rest any questions about whether he is leaving this nation now," Rep. Arendts said, adding:

"He is a world leader," in an apparent reference to speculation that the Watergate scandal and the impeachment process have impaired Mr. Nixon's capacity to manage the affairs of the country.

Mr. Nixon met with the National Security Council this afternoon to discuss plans for his forthcoming meeting with Soviet leaders. He is scheduled to depart for Brussels on the way to the Soviet Union Tuesday.

Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, the Democratic whip, emerged from the meeting and told reporters that he was concerned about "secret deals" of nuclear weapons but that the United States would not go to Egypt and Israel.

Sen. Kennedy also said he could not say the United States should give reactors to developing countries when it cannot

make them work very well for its own extensive power needs.

The President's basic justification for providing the nuclear aid, Sen. Byrd reported, was that it would give the countries in the Middle East, especially Egypt, the incentive to continue to work with the United States toward peaceful relations with Israel.

Sen. Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania, the Republican leader, said that the President had told the members of Congress that if the United States had not offered reactors to the Middle Eastern countries, European countries, including the Soviet Union, were prepared to do so without the safeguards insisted on by this country.

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To Reduced Bribery Charge

Jacobsen Is Said to Agree to Plea

WASHINGTON, June 20 (UPI) — A Washington lawyer, Jake Jacobsen, worked out a tentative agreement to plead guilty to a second charge of bribery in the Watergate affair and to testify for former Treasury Secretary Connally, according to informed sources.

Watergate prosecutors have offered to let Mr. Jacobsen plead guilty to a felony charge of offering or paying a bribe, a charge that carries a maximum penalty of two years in jail and a \$10,000 fine, the sources said. In return for a guilty plea and to leave their perjury case

Gen. Goodpaster

regrets Use of

News by Athens

WASHINGTON, June 20 (UPI) — Andrew Goodpaster, supreme allied commander in Europe, said today he was disturbed by an interview he gave last week in Athens as evidence of American support for the Greek government. Speaking before the House Foreign Affairs Committee, Gen. Goodpaster was questioned about an interview in which he praised the excellence of the Greek armories only days after a Greek delegation had accused the government of undermining the army by purging experienced men for political reasons.

Gen. Goodpaster's words of support were headlined in the Greek press and sources in Washington reported earlier this week that it prompted an angry telegram to Gen. Goodpaster from U.S. ambassador to Greece, who was chagrined to hear that interview, which was given in faith . . . may have been in a way that had some influence in a domestic political situation," Gen. Goodpaster said.

Banker's Real Importance Seen

Probes Spotlight Nixon-Rebozo Relations

By John M. Cudworth
WASHINGTON, June 20 (UPI) — From the time that President Nixon took office in 1969, Charles (Bebe) Rebozo, once popularly viewed as his best friend, an apolitical "man about town" with whom the President during weekend visits to Biscayne, Fla., can retreat in White House pressure.

Mr. Rebozo shuns the press and public spotlight. His true role to Mr. Nixon, he said in a recent interview last year, is that have given him the common man's impression."

At a yearlong investigation by Senate Watergate Committee of the gasoline-station owner became a millionaire Florida banker has slowly chipped away at his importance to the President goes beyond that of an occasional boating or dinner companion. His committee's work is nearly at an end, but the special Watergate prosecutor will soon begin a grand jury investigation of possible violations by the administration. Mr. Rebozo of federal income tax and campaign finance in his handling of at least \$600 in cash "contributions" to Mr. Nixon's 1972 re-election campaign.

Prob. Complicated

the Senate panel's investigation of Mr. Rebozo and his association with Mr. Nixon has been complicated by a tangled web of legal and political relationships reaching back to the early 1960s. Senate investigators are only beginning to unravel the threads of money, land power.

There have been other frustrating factors. The testimony of the witnesses has led to consuming and ultimately investigations, such as the for the "secret million-dollar trust fund" that was said to have been held for Mr. Nixon in Mr. Rebozo's bank.

Mr. Rebozo, a witness like Mr. Higby, a former deputy to R. Haldeman at the White House, will drop a "bombshell" the committee is unable to corroborate elsewhere—in this Mr. Higby's testimony that President and Mr. Haldeman had discussed a mysterious \$600 fund, controlled by Mr. Nixon, that could be used for exorbitant legal fees of a House aider.

The most damaging evidence by far is an allegation by Mr. Kalmbach, who was recently Mr. Nixon's personal aide and who was sentenced to six to 18 months in prison for campaign funding violations. Kalmbach said Mr. Rebozo privately admitted having given members of the President's family and White

UPI
Charles (Bebe) Rebozo

House staff part of a \$100,000 "campaign contribution" received from an agent of Howard Hughes, the industrialist.

Mr. Rebozo has insisted that he left the Hughes payment untouched for three years in a safe deposit box in the vault of the Key Biscayne Bank and Trust Co., which he heads. He told no one of the money before the 1972 election, he has said, except Rose Mary Woods, the President's personal secretary. Miss Woods has said that she faithfully kept the secret.

It was only after Mr. Nixon won re-election, Mr. Rebozo has said, that he decided the time had come to "acquaint" the

Jaworski Cites 'Vast' Evidence Used by Jury in Naming Nixon

WASHINGTON, June 20 (UPI) — Special prosecutor Leon Jaworski said today that President Nixon was named an unindicted co-conspirator in the Watergate cover-up based on a "vast amount" of evidence gained from White House tapes and testimony of witnesses.

Mr. Jaworski, in papers filed with the Supreme Court, countered arguments by White House lawyer James St. Clair that the grand jury named Mr. Nixon on the basis of a taped conversation on March 21, 1973.

"The President's present contention seems based on an attack upon the significance of one tape-recorded conversation he was ordered to produce," Mr. Jaworski said. "Of course, the grand jury's decision was not based on any particular item, and the grand jury transmitted to the House Judiciary Committee a vast amount of evidence it considered material to the President's role in Watergate."

Indictment in March

Mr. Nixon was named an unindicted co-conspirator in a grand jury in March that indicted seven of his former aides in the Watergate cover-up.

Mr. Jaworski made the comments in a brief opposing Mr. St. Clair's attempt to obtain all grand jury material relating to Mr. Nixon's role in the cover-up. Mr. St. Clair's motion is part of the forthcoming Supreme Court battle over whether Mr. Jaworski's subpoenas of further White House tapes can be enforced.

"That decision [to name Mr. Nixon a conspirator] was reached by a randomly selected panel of citizens regularly impaneled

and a separate, unrelated Texas indictment in a savings-and-loan investigation, the sources said. Mr. Jacobsen faced a possible maximum punishment of up to 40 years and \$80,000 in fines if convicted on all counts.

Mr. Jacobsen once testified that he offered Mr. Connally a \$10,000 payment from his client, Associated Milk Producers, Inc., but that Mr. Connally refused it.

Sources said Mr. Jacobsen is now prepared to testify that Mr. Connally took the money for helping the dairy-farmer cooperative with government problems and later tried to cover up the transaction after federal investigators began looking into the affair.

Mr. Connally has consistently denied taking the money and says Mr. Jacobsen offered it to him not as a bribe but as a fund from which he could make political gifts to candidates. His lawyer, Edward Bennett Williams, said he had heard "rumors" that the government might have worked out a deal with Mr. Jacobsen.

Committee Action

The Senate Watergate committee decided today against calling Mr. Jacobsen to testify under immunity about the Connally matter. Sen. Sam Ervin, D-N.C., committee chairman, said that the Watergate prosecutor had said the testimony might interfere with some future action by the committee.

According to informed sources, Mr. Jacobsen's lawyer, Charles McNeils, tentatively agreed to the bribery-charge deal more than two weeks ago.

Mr. Jacobsen had been seeking to have all charges against him reduced to misdemeanors, which would have greatly improved his chances of keeping his license to practice law. Conviction of a felony almost always leads to disbarment.

The sources said that Mr. McNeils agreed to the felony bribe charge, which is the least serious

charge.

In addition, Mr. Jacobsen faces possible reindictment on a perjury charge related to the Connally money. A federal judge threw out the first perjury indictment because of a technical defect. Conviction of perjury would carry a maximum penalty of five years in jail and a \$10,000 fine.

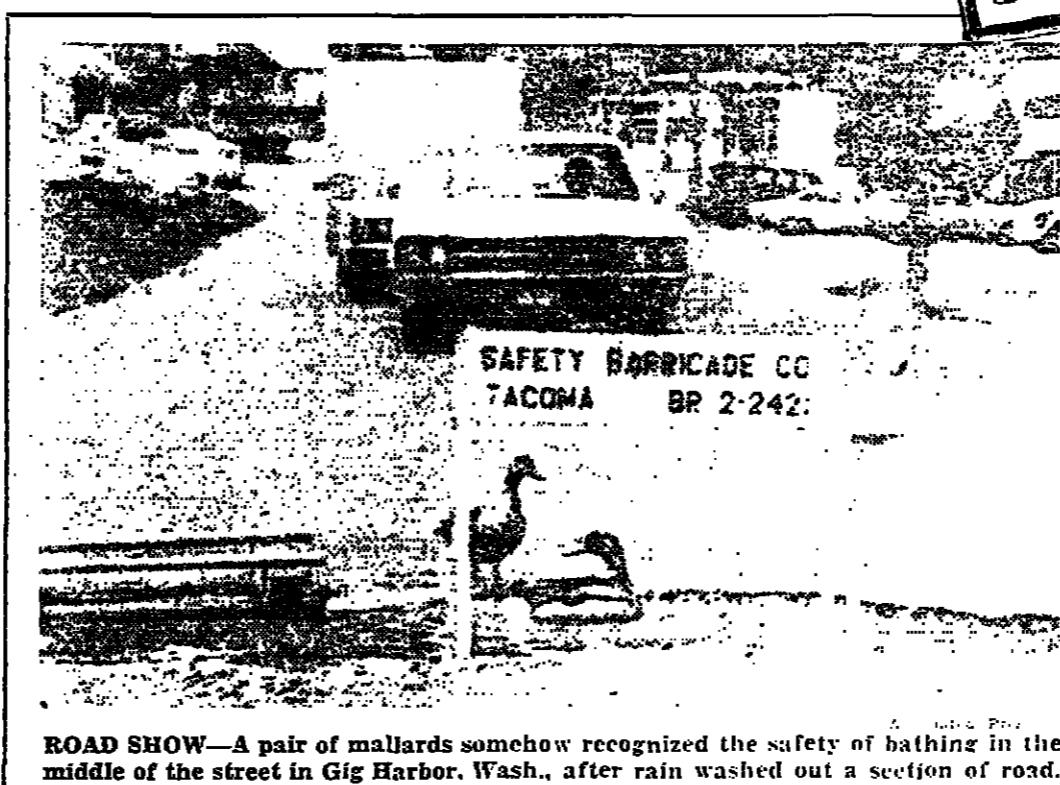
The perjury indictment charged that Mr. Jacobsen lied when he swore that the \$10,000 he offered to Mr. Connally had stayed in a bank vault, untouched for 2 1/2 years until inventoried by an FBI agent last November.

Actually, serial numbers on the bills showed that many of them were not in circulation at the time Mr. Jacobsen testified that he had received them, according to an unpublished staff report of the Watergate committee.

The committee staff said these serial numbers constituted conclusive proof that Mr. Jacobsen had lied.

Mr. Jacobsen now is prepared to testify that Mr. Connally received two \$5,000 payments, one of them after helping the milk producers get an increase in federal milk price supports in 1971 and the other after helping with another administration matter,

the sources said.



ROAD SHOW—A pair of mallards somehow recognized the safety of bathing in the middle of the street in Gig Harbor, Wash., after rain washed out a section of road.

Confidentiality Cited in U.S.

2 Lawyers Admit Keeping Murders Secret

LAKE PLEASANT, N.Y., June 20 (NYT) — Two lawyers for a man on trial here for murder did not disclose for six months that they had seen the bodies of two other persons killed by their client because, they said, they were bound by the confidentiality of a lawyer-client relationship.

The court-appointed attorneys said yesterday that their client told them where to find the bodies of two missing women. They photographed the bodies, they said, but did not report the discoveries to authorities searching for the murder victims.

The lawyers also said that they had kept their discovery from the father of one of the women who had visited them in quest of information about the disappearance of his 20-year-old daughter.

Mr. Belge said, he discovered the body of Susan Petz, a 20-year-old woman from Skokie, Ill. She had been missing since July 23, when the body of her camping companion, Daniel Porter, a Harvard student, was found near Westerstown.

"We passed the shaft 10 times before I found it with a flashlight at twilight," Mr. Belge said. "Frank lowered me into the shaft by my feet and I took pictures."

The finding of Miss Petz's body was reported to the state police four months later by two children who had been playing in the mine.

Meanwhile, Mr. Belge said, Miss Petz's father visited him because Frank had been officially linked to killings in the area.

The lawyer found the second body at the end of September. He said that, while Frank provided a rough diagram locating Miss Petz's body, in the second instance he gave only a general description of an area in Syracuse near Syracuse University.

There is in Oakwood Cemetery, Mr. Belge said, he found the body of Alicia Hauck, a 16-year-old high school girl who disappeared from her home in Syracuse nearly two months earlier on July 11.

Miss Hauck's body was ultimately found and reported Dec. 1. In the intervening months, her father, the owner of a bowling alley in Syracuse, and the police were treating the case as that of a runaway and were advertising pleas for the girl to come home.

"We both, knowing how the parents must feel, wanted to advise them where the bodies were," Mr. Belge said. "But since it was a privileged communication, we could not reveal any information that was given to us in confidence."

Discussing the weight of the confidence honored until yesterday, Mr. Armani said: "Death is difficult enough to accept, but worrying and wondering, it'll drive you insane."

Expert Gives Men Edge on Muscles

PITTSBURGH, June 20 (UPI) — An expert in ergonomics—the study of work capacity of muscles—said that women are physically less capable than men of handling some industrial jobs.

Dr. Michael DeBakey, who recently returned from one of many visits to the Soviet Union as a man of peace.

Dr. DeBakey is a pioneer in heart surgery, leader of research at the Texas Medical Center and president of Baylor College of Medicine. He recently was named an honorary member of the Soviet Academy of Medicine.

In an interview in his small office at Methodist Hospital here, he said the Russians want medical cooperation with the United States "primarily because they think through cooperation they can improve their own medical treatment."

Quality Varies

"In some areas they're quite sophisticated and do very good work," he said. "In other areas they are less advanced than we are."

In his own field of heart surgery and heart disease treatment, Dr. DeBakey said the Russians are making a major effort.

"They have people who have come here and trained with us," he said, indicating his own center, one of the world's top heart-surgery training grounds.

"They are establishing centers that provide the best quality of heart-disease treatment and control. Some of their buildings are older buildings, but they are building new ones—very modern hospitals."

Want Best Equipment

"They are attempting to put into them the best possible equipment they can get. That's one reason they want to work with us—because they appreciate the good equipment we have."

Asked to compare the accessibility of medical care for the average citizen in Russia and the United States, Dr. DeBakey said,

"Well, I think care is more accessible [in Russia] in the sense that the whole population has access to it."

"It's accessible to everybody. In other words, they don't discriminate on the basis of finance in any way."

More Smoking in U.S.

WASHINGTON, June 20 (UPI) — Americans will smoke a record 30 billion packs of cigarettes in the year ending June 30, up 11 billion packs from the previous year, according to Agriculture Department estimates.

Center of Pentagon Debate

'Fraticide' Effect Is Found To Limit Multiple Warheads

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, June 20 (NYT) —

The Air Force has concluded that the effectiveness of multiple nuclear warheads in attacking enemy missile silos may be limited by an explosion phenomenon not previously known or fully understood.

In this phenomenon, known as "fraticide," one nuclear warhead destroys another with its explosion. Experts say this would occur when warheads are attacking targets that are relatively close to each other, such as a field of missile silos.

As a result, according to high-ranking officials, the Air Force has concluded that it would be technically unfeasible for the Soviet Union to mount an overwhelming first strike against the Minuteman missile force of the United States.

The fraticide problem, it was suggested, would also limit the ability of the United States to acquire a first-strike capability against Soviet land-based missiles.

In some ways, the problem would appear to be even greater for the United States, because its warheads are smaller and the Soviet Union has more missiles.

Defense Department officials suggested, however, that the limitations imposed by the fraticide effects could be overcome by improving accuracy, permitting the use of only one multiple warhead against a missile site.

The conclusions of the month-long study have figured in a growing policy debate over whether a new generation of Soviet missiles armed with multiple independently targetable warheads, known as MIRVs, poses a threat to the survival of the Minuteman force.

Closing the program, which is part of research being carried out at the National Institutes of Health, would leave 2,000 patients with no other doctor to turn to.

It will also end studies that appear to be on the verge of discovering the basic biochemical mechanism of taste, something that never has been clearly understood before, said Dr. Robert Henkin, who is conducting the research at the National Heart and Lung Institute.

Dr. Edwards said that he wants the scientific review to determine if Dr. Henkin's taste studies are truly leading to some basic understandings, and, therefore, worth carrying on. The taste research and clinic will continue while the study is going on, Dr. Edwards said.

Admirer Defaced Dr. King Portrait

ATLANTA, Ga., June 20 (AP) —

Gov. Jimmy Carter said yesterday that an admirer of Martin Luther King Jr., "with some severe mental problems," was responsible for defacing Dr. King's portrait.

The portrait was hung in the rotunda of the Georgia Capitol four months ago, marking the first time the portrait of a black Georgian has been placed in the building.

A tour guide discovered Monday that the name "Sister Elsie" had been written on the hand and collar. Gov. Carter said the culprit was a black woman identified by his security force working with the Atlanta Police Department.

"She said she did it to let everyone know how much she admired Dr. King," the governor said.

Discussing the weight of the confidence honored until yesterday, Mr. Armani said: "Death is difficult enough to accept, but worrying and wondering, it'll drive you insane."

Rome Terminal Damaged

ROME, June 20 (AP) — A part of the roof of Rome's train station collapsed this week. Police said half a ton of bricks, mosaics and iron bars fell. No one was hurt.

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End of the 'Year of Europe'

The Nixon administration's "Year of Europe," launched grandly 14 months ago with Dr. Kissinger's appeal for a comprehensive "new Atlantic Charter," trickled near an end Wednesday with approval of an innocuous "declaration of principles" by the NATO foreign ministers meeting in Ottawa. The secretary of state had hoped that the very process of writing a new "charter" would rekindle Atlantic ties frazzled by several years of American attention to other points east and west, and would freshen and focus the goals of NATO as the alliance entered its second 25 years. Instead, the American initiative itself became a divisive issue, or at least an issue on which other alliance differences were played out. Meanwhile, these differences were exacerbated as never before by the Mideast war and the oil crisis, which found Americans and Europeans deeply and openly split not only on matters of substance but on procedures of consultation. "Year of Europe," indeed.

The declaration initiated in Ottawa is to be signed with due ceremony next week in Brussels by President Nixon and his fellow heads of government. Whether Mr. Nixon's Moscow hand will be strengthened by this display of alliance unity is conjectural. At any rate, it is fortunate that the real strength of NATO is not to be measured by pieces of paper, for this particular piece will have a hard time being inscribed among the great documents of our age. Far from being Dr. Kissinger's desired "fresh act of creation," covering economic and political as well as military ties, it entirely slips over the gnawing economic and political questions and touches only lightly the military ones.

For instance, the declaration notes that the onset of Soviet-American strategic nu-

clear parity has transformed the nature of European defense, but it does not try to cope with any of the implications of this momentous fact. The document implies that the United States would indeed use nuclear weapons in Europe's defense if the occasion arose, but it does not outline the terms. It reaffirms the European and American pledges to the common defense without conceding how France's go-it-alone stance undermines this basic principle. It renews NATO's fealty to "democracy" and "human rights," but includes the signature of Greece, now into its eighth year of military dictatorship. It commits NATO members to "frank and timely" consultation, whatever that may mean.

What saves the new declaration of principles from its flaws, however, is its irrelevance. Once the exercise of producing a "new Atlantic Charter" turned in upon itself, the only reasonable thing to do was to end it, as quickly and mercifully as possible, and to get on with the discussion of specific issues. In fact, this is where the alliance now is. One can say, furthermore, that the alliance is really not so much the worse for wear for having tried with so little success for 14 months to formalize the basis of its continued being. NATO may be in "disarray," that familiar Atlantic word, but the only event which could snap it out of disarray is a direct Soviet challenge—the absence of which is the best indication available that NATO is still doing the fundamental job it was originally set up to do. At the end of the "Year of Europe," the members of the Atlantic alliance may not know precisely what they stand for. All they know, for better or worse, is that they are allies, bound together, in their own self-interest, by powerful ties.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Parrying the Oil Threat

The meeting of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries in Quito resulted in essentially a stalemate between Saudi Arabia, which favors a reduction in oil prices, and the other 11 countries led by Iran, which want a rise either in oil prices or taxes.

The stand-off in Quito will leave the posted price where it is for the next three months. But as a token of their determination to increase their oil revenues beyond the \$70 billion they have already extracted this year, all members of the cartel except the Saudis increased their royalty rate by 2 percent. The contest over oil prices and taxes will be resumed when the OPEC meets in Vienna in September.

In holding the other oil-producing nations back from a larger increase, the Saudis appear to have kept their end of the implicit bargain they made in Washington earlier this month, when they entered into economic and military agreements with the United States. In proposing an oil price cut in Quito, the Saudis reportedly took a bruising from others, especially Iraq and Kuwait, for "playing the game of the imperialists."

However, the Saudis have been unwilling to go beyond friendly persuasion of their oil-cartel partners. They have contended that, if they increased oil production to put more pressure on the price, the other oil producers could offset this by cutting their own output. The Saudis maintain that reducing their price alone would not break the cartel price but simply confer a benefit upon the oil companies, which would charge consumers at world-market prices. In any case, the Saudis evidently feel that it is up to the United States to persuade its ally, Iran, and the others to accept price restraint.

Whether the Saudis have or have not done

enough to bring down oil prices—and it must be remembered that they masterminded the original oil embargo that opened the way to the quadrupling of the world price—they certainly have a point in suggesting that the United States itself could do more to increase pressure on Iran and other oil producers to bring prices down. Warnings that the enormous balance-of-payments deficits resulting from the petroleum-price increases of the past half-year could cause an economic catastrophe in the West have obviously had little or no effect on the oil-producing nations, other than Saudi Arabia.

The United States has to take the initiative now, acting on its own, if necessary, but with others to the extent possible, to bring down oil prices before it is too late. This would require a broad strategy with four main elements: a meaningful oil conservation program to put pressure on price; an accelerated program to develop other energy technologies; a warning that the United States and its allies would be prepared, if necessary, to withhold trade and the technological skills sought by the oil-exporting countries; and a refusal by the United States to provide arms if the oil-producing states persist in jeopardizing Western economic stability.

Clearly, such a strategy would be far more effective if it represented a combined effort by the United States, Japan, France, West Germany, Britain and other allies. The United States can do most to bring about such a joint action program by moving more forcefully to parry the oil threat and thereby rallying others to a common effort that is vital to the economic and political stability of the world.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Mindless Destruction

There is one certainty about the despicable bombing of London's Westminster Hall and the tragic defacing of a Rubens masterpiece at Cambridge University by Irish Republican Army terrorists: These acts will be completely counterproductive so far as the IRA's goal is concerned of forcing the unification of Northern Ireland with the Irish Republic.

They will make Ulster's Protestant majority dig in even more deeply against any serious discussion of unification with the predominantly Catholic republic. They will also unfortunately make it more difficult for moderate Protestants to accept sharing power with Catholics—even though most Ulster

is there no doubt that with a larger force the campaign could be quickly completed.

—From *Quotations de Paris*.

International Opinion

American diplomats have confirmed the fears of those who were beginning to find American protection burdensome: The interests of America's partners cannot be represented by America alone; it can only put them on short allowance. The international success of Nixon is proof that Gen. de Gaulle was right.

—From *Quotations de Paris*.

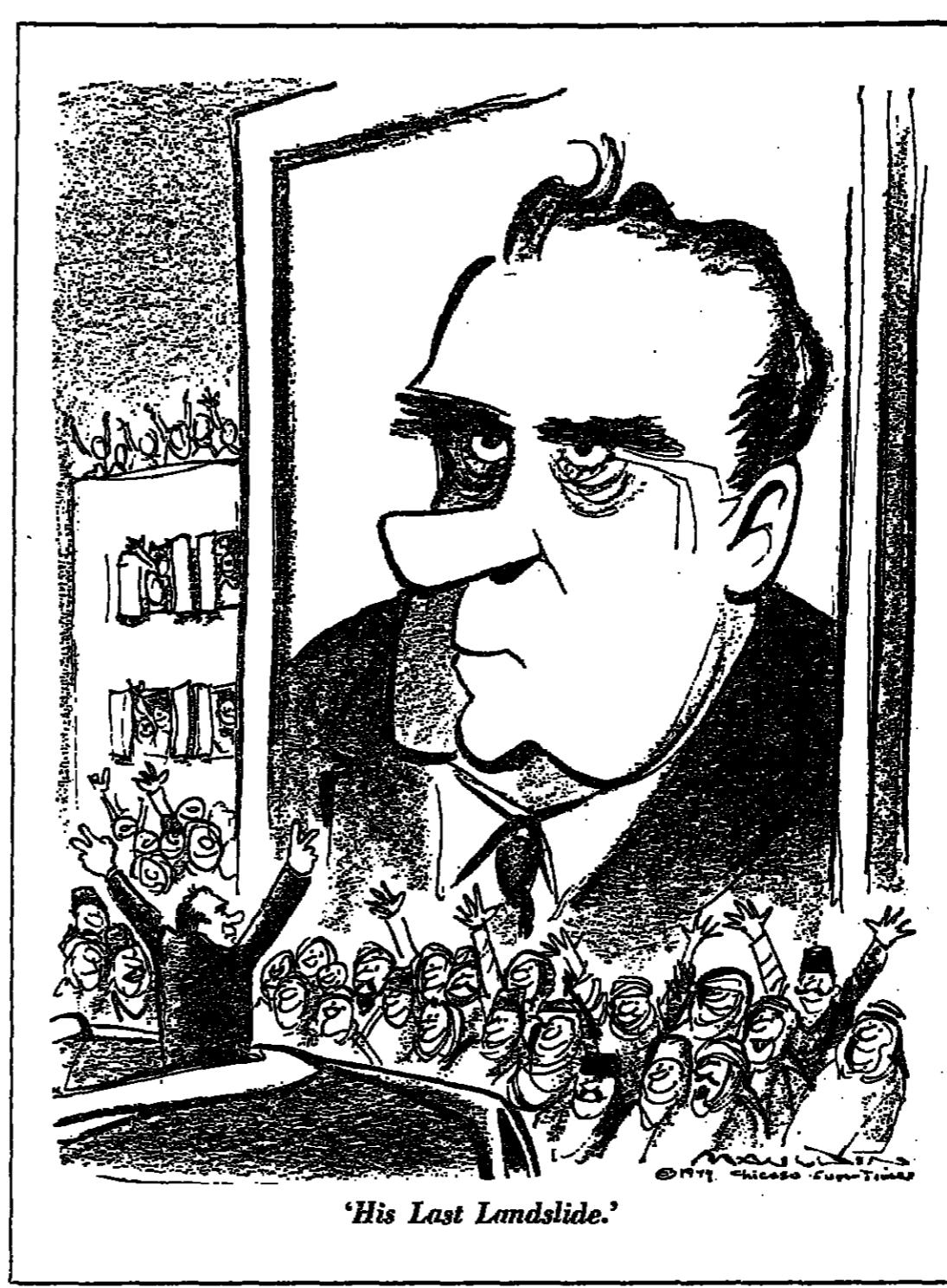
In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

June 21, 1899

NEW YORK—Our special dispatch from Manila, giving further details of the engagement near Imus, in which a force of 300 Americans came very near being annihilated, serves to emphasize more forcibly than ever the urgent need of more troops being sent to the Philippines at once. There is no doubt that with a larger force the campaign could be quickly completed.

LOS ANGELES: The mystery of the shooting of Colorado millionaire Courtland F. Diner, during a party at which movie stars Michel Morgan and Edna Purviance were guests, remains unsolved today as the result of the acquisition of H. H. Cheesman, 40, of the chairman of the Los Angeles and San Francisco police departments.



After Many a Summer

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON—Roses, strawberries, L cricket: The symbols of an English summer are unchanged. London is still London, with the jumble of roofs and chimneys pouts against the sky, the flower stall on the corner, the sawdust sausage in the pub.

It is all very reassuring. But underneath, something is not the same in Britain. People mention, and the returning visitor senses, a change of mood, of climate. There is a loss of respect for institutions—and of confidence in them. In a country whose character has been so built on institutional stability, that is an ominous change.

The public feeling has its immediate basis in a series of political events. In each, policy was seen to be made not by Parliament and the government but by a pressure group. It was as if the official institutions of the society had been pushed aside by extra-constitutional power.

Some Labor party moderates have joined in denouncing this new variety of censorship, but the threat to freedom has not been recognized as widely as might have been expected. A professor of philosophy at Sussex University, Roy Edgeley, suggested that freedom of speech should not mean "freedom to propagate a pack of lies." But of course it must: "Freedom for the thought that we hate," Justice Holmes said. One wonders whether Prof. Edgeley ever got around to reading John Stuart Mill.

Perhaps the assault on free speech is just foolishness on the part of some students and their sillier professors. But it had an ugly echo the other day when a student died in a clash among demonstrators of right and left and the police in London. Extremists seem to dominate the atmosphere, injuring the spirit of moderation and tolerance for which Britain has been so admired.

And finally, in this list of constitutional strains, there is Ireland. If there is a reason to put it last, that must be its apparent hopelessness. Successive British governments, unable to bring the Irish communities together, have hoped at least to keep the violence away from here. There could hardly be a gloomier symbol of that threat than the

bomb damage to Westminster Hall, the great chamber where the English courts developed centuries ago.

It is always a mistake to be too gloomy about the British. People have been writing about their troubles for a long time, but somehow a civilized and contented way of life has survived. The apocalyptic has a way of not turning up here.

But the contentment seems noticeably diminished now. The strains greater. There are new economic miseries, requiring separate discussion, that intensify concern about the institutional malaise.

© The New York Times.

Probing Despair

One of the survey's directors

interprets the public mood as

"a profound sense of disillusionment, even despondency, over Watergate and economic conditions."

On the survey's Richter Scale

of hopes and fears (with 1

representing the worst fears

and 10 representing the highest

hopes), the average American

put himself at 4.6 today compared with 6.4 five years ago.

This probing by social scientists

of the despair of the public makes

one think of Howard Cosell, the

sports announcer, interviewing

the fatally wounded prime min-

ister.

© The New York Times.

Here Comes Shockley Again

By William F. Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK—A contact with Dr. William Shockley serves to remind one how ill-poised the academic community is to cope with its own. First they tell you that the colleges are havens for all ideas, that no one has anything to fear in the open society because we shall seek the truth and endure the consequences.

At British universities, like American, students have sometimes obstructed speakers they do not like. Two months ago the National Union of Students converted that occasional nastiness into a rule. It adopted a resolution encouraging violent tactics to prevent "members of organized Fascist and racist" groups from speaking on campus. In this spirit right-wing politicians, including members of Parliament, have been silenced.

Some Labor party moderates have joined in denouncing this new variety of censorship, but the threat to freedom has not been recognized as widely as might have been expected. A professor of philosophy at Sussex University, Roy Edgeley, suggested that freedom of speech should not mean "freedom to propagate a pack of lies." But of course it must: "Freedom for the thought that we hate," Justice Holmes said. One wonders whether Prof. Edgeley ever got around to reading John Stuart Mill.

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Second, his palaver encourages an Archie Bunkerite racial in-

difference. Persuade? Encourage?

Shockley proposes cash incen-

tion, voluntary sterilization,

thousand bucks for each IQ

below 100 if you will sub-

sterilization.

What's wrong with that?

It is hard to begin any di-

ction with racialists, be-

there are no reciprocating

ones that is.

Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln didn't

any Lincoln, whereas Mr.

Mr. and Mrs. Carver begat George V.

It is one point out

the economic movement of

past decades among Negroes

wards economic self-suffi-

cacy is more marked than in

whites. Or that, on the

bright people have caused

world a lot more trouble

dumb people. Or that the

techniques of birth control are

becoming known even a

the ignorant, and still surer

techniques are on the rise of

covery. And so on.

But meanwhile, how would

country look if everyone in

IQ of, say, Yale student

Yale president? It is by

as them that the distinction

regularly blurted: Shockley

should be condemned

and his hor-

likened to the mob. Shockley

should be feared as the dom-

inant contemporary spirit in the

ment to dehumanize man,

called brawling. Poor Sh-

ockley would probably be

more sensible and with

dignity by literate blacks

Alabama countryside, wh-

iches own way have tamed

Wallace.

Letters

Nixon and OEO

I think it is painfully ironic that President Nixon, who has fought so long and hard for the abolition of federal programs such as the now defunct Office of Economic Opportunity on the grounds that the small benefit provided to underprivileged people was negligible and not worth the cost to the taxpayer, has, through his aides, manipulated those same federal funds into supporting his own re-election committee, as well as other "friends" and punishing his enemies. Small wonder that the programs weren't as effective as they should have been.

NANCY ASHLEY.

Bonnie.

—Letters

The Kissinger Case

Recent virulent attacks on Secretary of State Kissinger by certain newspapers and individuals lead me to wonder whether the United States (my country of origin and nationality) is a mature enough nation to deserve freedom of the press.

Mr. Kissinger's merits or lack thereof are totally irrelevant to anyone thoughtful enough to consider the magnitude of the task he is undertaking. The man is attempting to do a job which has been needed for decades, and whether his results will last

ever and ever amen or whether they will go down the pipe in 20 or 30 or 40 years at least he is getting some results.

Only a totally irresponsible person or one dedicated to maintaining international friction would attempt to sabotage Mr. Kissinger

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TO THOSE WHO ARE
INTERESTED IN MY
PROPERTY IN FLORIDA,
U.S.A., AS DETAILED IN
THIS NEWSPAPER TWO
WEEKS AGO . . .

... my apologies for not being able to be in Paris to receive your calls. However, may I suggest that you contact me at the address shown below, and I will get back to you immediately with full details.

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Vivid colors throughout with warm, cozy atmosphere and ultra modern furnishing. Fantastic beach and sea view from large terrace above your balcony. Apartment: 2 bedrooms, 2 sitting rooms, dining room, kitchen, etc. and modern kitchen. All completely furnished. Situated in the heart of the Costa d'Azur, 10 minutes from Cannes and Monaco. A dream resort. Highest references required. Minimum lease 1 year. \$2,000 per month. Available immediately.

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IN SPAIN

AUCTION SALES BY "LAYBE"

COMPRAVENTA Y SUBASTAS DE INMUEBLES

Reimundo Fernandez Villaverde, 51 Madrid. Tel.: 2548302, 2545804 and 2536298.

ON FRIDAY 28th of June at 17:30 hours, in Room Six of the Palacio de Congresos y Exposiciones, Avda. del Generalísimo 29, Madrid.

THE FOLLOWING AUCTIONS WILL BE HELD BEFORE THE PUBLIC NOTARY

(with opening bid and to the highest bidder)

TRAVELLERS HOTEL

At 100 m. from the Las Canteras Beach (Las Palmas de Gran Canaria), 104 bedrooms, well situated and under operation. Presently rented with a very good income, reasonable price.

OPENING BID (including the mortgage): 150,000,000 Pesetas. 40% cash and the rest in 1, 2, 3 and 4-year terms at 7% annual interest.

A BUILDING

Located directly on Las Canteras Beach (Las Palmas de Gran Canaria). It has 20 apartments fully furnished, solarium, car park, garage, shop on the ground-floor and basement.

OPENING BID (including the mortgage): 20,455,000 Pesetas. 40% cash and rest in 1, 2, 3 and 4-year terms at 7% annual interest.

A BUILDING

Just finished, on the first row of the beach. Paseo de las Canteras (Las Palmas de Gran Canaria). Commercial premises, commercial shop on the ground-floor, in the sub-basement and in the basement. Built with first class materials.

OPENING BID: 24,000,000 Pesetas. 40% cash and rest in 1, 2 and 3-year terms at 7% annual interest.

A BUILDING SITE

Located on the first row of the Las Canteras Beach (Las Palmas de Gran Canaria). Facing four streets. Approximate surface area 4,000 sq.m. Ideal for the construction of a Hotel.

OPENING BID: 25,000 Pesetas/sq.m. 40% cash and rest in 1, 2, 3 and 4-year terms at 7% annual interest.

PROPERTY

Located within the municipality of Agaete on the Palma de Gran Canaria. Surface area 1,000 sq.m. with a parcel plan realized. Borders the sea, the fishing port and village of Puerto de las Nieves. Telephone wires passing over. Electric power located at 200 m. The property has its own water.

OPENING BID: 145,000,000 Pesetas. 30% cash and rest in 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5-year terms at 7% annual interest.

BUILDING SITE

Located in Torremolinos, facing three streets. Surface area 13,500 sq.m. with an aisle project for the construction of a 4-star hotel. With a construction permit for 12,000 sq.m.

OPENING BID: 180,000,000 Pesetas. 40% cash and rest in 1, 2, 3 and 4-year terms at 7% annual interest.

BUILDING SITE

In Torremolinos, facing three streets. 200 m. from the sea. With an aisle project for a 4-star hotel. Total area 1,000 sq.m. Aparthotel. Total area: 5,100 sq.m. Construction permit for 7,500 sq.m.

OPENING BID: 25,000,000 Pesetas. 40% cash and rest in 1, 2, 3 and 4-year terms at 7% annual interest.

49 APARTMENTS

In the Los Elefantes Building, 150 m. from the Playa del Ingles (Las Palmas de Gran Canaria). Just finished and ready.

OPENING BID: 4,024,000 Pesetas. 40% cash and rest in 3, 6 and 12-year terms at 7% annual interest.

A SIX-FLOOR BUILDING

In Torremolinos, near the Montaña Beach, denominated NUCLEO CRISTAL Sector "C". It has 42 apartments, 7 apartments per floor. Built with first class materials. Surface area 1,000 sq.m. Presently in construction and will be handed over totally finished.

OPENING BID: 25,000 Pesetas/sq.m. 40% cash and rest in 1, 2, 3 and 4-year terms at 7% annual interest.

PALACE/HOUSE

In Torremolinos, near the Montaña Beach, denominated NUCLEO CRISTAL Sector "C". It has 42 apartments, 7 apartments per floor. Built with first class materials. Surface area 1,000 sq.m. Presently in construction and will be handed over totally finished.

OPENING BID: 25,000 Pesetas/sq.m. 40% cash and rest in 1, 2, 3 and 4-year terms at 7% annual interest.

RURAL PROPERTY

A 10% warranty will be asked for at the auction sale.

FOR MORE DETAILS, INFORMATION AND TO VISIT, WRITE DIRECTLY TO OUR CENTRAL OFFICE:

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located in a quaint, charming village in the south of France, overlooking the Mediterranean, is available for three months or longer.

A retreat from the tourist crowds, yet 15 minutes from St-Tropez, allowing complete tranquility or abundant social activity. Professional-designed exterior, elegantly modern interior done by France's most distinguished designer. All areas exquisitely furnished. Main house has breathtaking view of the Mediterranean Sea and coastline. It contains a duplex living-room with wood-burning fireplace, two master bedrooms, each with a large ensuite bathroom, guest powder room, modern fully equipped kitchen and dining room. Large terrace with access from master bedrooms and living-room—suitable for outdoor living and dining. In addition, there is an attached pool house containing bar, large bedroom and sauna with additional full bath, facing a 30' x 40' swimming pool.

There is a detached house for servants' quarters containing living-room, bedroom, kitchen and bath.

Beautifully landscaped large grounds. Within 5 minutes walk to private tennis courts and the sand beach and approximately 30 minutes to a national airport and 1 hour from the international airport in Nice.

Contact: Mr. or Mrs. Lee, at (Area Code 94), 72-62-61, in Viz, France, or write: Box D-4,571, Herald Tribune, Paris.

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France Ups
Bank Rate
Two Points

3% Level Is Highest
of Major Countries

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, June 20 (UPI)—In a move designed to dramatize the toughness of its anti-inflation drive, France today increased the bank rate by a record two percentage points to 13 percent—the highest ever.

The move is more ceremonial than real in that the nation's banking system finances itself on the money market rather than through borrowing at the central bank. However, the message of the authorities is clear: Interest rates are heading higher.

The money-market rate rebounded immediately, gaining a quarter of a point to 14 percent—only a week ago, the cost to banks of borrowing funds for one month on this market, which is regulated only by the free interplay of supply and demand, was 3/4 percent.

Less Investment Sought

The increase fits in with the government's objective of restricting the availability of cash to the nation's businessmen as a means of slowing investments and reducing some of the upward pressure on prices. Last week, for example, the government proposed a tax on corporate profits of 10 percent as well as a surtax on annual incomes running from 15 percent.

By cutting domestic demand for goods and services the government also hopes to free more cash production for exporting the necessary foreign revenue to pay for its costly imports of oil.

However, commercial bankers raised some skepticism today as to whether business investments would be slowed by the interest rates. They suggested that the widening differential between the domestic cost of borrowing money and the cost of interest prevailing in the currency market is becoming sufficiently wide to compensate businessmen for the foreign exchange risk they undertake by owing dollars.

Europollar rates are currently just two percentage points below the interbank rate here and bankers report an increasing number of inquiries from French companies about the possibility of ranging such loans.

While this would thwart the government's aim of slowing business spending in France, such loans would mean an inflow of foreign capital and a boost to reserves needed to pay for the deficit. However, such borrowing would be confined to the large, well-known companies, meaning that the brunt of the credit losses would be felt by the more numerous small and medium-sized firms in France.

Consumers have already been cut out of seeking bank loans—the cost of installment loans is just 22 percent and clearly set higher.

Prices Plummet
to 15-Year Low
in London Mart

ONDON, June 20 (Reuters)—Fish share prices slumped to a 5-year low today.

The Financial Times index of leading shares dropped by another 5.7 points today to close 2523, its lowest since Sept. 28, 1973.

Share values have tumbled since May 1973 peak in prices and are now much pessimism by inflation, industrial union demands for cost-of-living payments, and apparently poor growth prospects under left-wing Labor government. Few factors today were uncertainty about the next general election—which Labor is favored in—and fears for the financial stability of Court Line, a big shipping group. Court Line's shares crashed from 22 pence to five pence this morning but recovered to 10 pence after a statement saying we were going on with the up-to-date bankers.

Europollar Borrowings

WASHINGTON, June 20 (Reuters)—Liabilities of U.S. banks to foreign branches fell \$420 million to \$24 billion in the week ended June 12, the Federal Reserve reported yesterday. This \$1.1 billion higher than the \$1.1 billion of Europollar borrowings in year-ago week.

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Electrolux in Offer for U.S. Firm

Sweden's Electrolux has formally made its previously announced tender offer for all 2,040,342 outstanding shares of National Union Electric Corp. at \$28 a share. Electrolux reserves the right to withdraw its offer if less than 1,060,000 shares are tendered. The offer expires on June 28 unless extended. Both firms produce home appliances. National Union officials say they support the Swedish company's bid. Electrolux notes it is not affiliated with and should not be confused with the Electrolux division of Consolidated Foods Corp.

Cerro to Get Tender Offer

GL Corp., of Chicago, a private company, intends to make a cash tender offer to buy 1.5 million shares of the common stock of Cerro Corp. at \$19 a share. The offer will be subject to a condition that a minimum of 500,000 shares are tendered, and will expire July 16 unless extended. GL says Cerro has not taken a position with respect to the tender offer.

Hoffmann-La Roche Turnover Rises

Turnover of Swiss-based Hoffmann-La Roche in the first five months of 1974 showed a satisfactory rise compared with the same year-ago period. Chairman Adolf Jann told the annual meeting the turnover increase in pharmaceutical specialties this year was again below the average of other business sectors, as was the case last year, but he gave no figures. Mr. Jann said the

lower gain in specialties partly reflected the fact that prices for these products are blocked or at least controlled in most countries. Turnover in the fine chemicals and aromatics sectors, however, rose considerably, and the management believes the current year will bring good results.

U.S. Mutual Funds Sales Top Cash-Ins

Sales of mutual fund shares in May increased to \$322.9 million from \$362.1 million in April, the Investment Company Institute reports. The May sales figure was partly due to an increase in net sales of money market funds from \$29.2 million in April to \$71.7 million in May. The industry had net redemptions of \$64.7 million in April and \$161.3 million a year ago.

U.S. Brokers Weigh Merger

Shields & Co. and Model, Roland & Co. are expected to announce in a few days a merger of the two specialty securities firms, sources close to the negotiations disclosed. The projected combination would be the latest in a series of brokerage house alliances designed to strengthen firms as they enter an era fraught with such uncertainties as the onset of negotiated brokerage rates. The new company, which would be known as Shields, Model, Roland & Co., would unite two houses that have been running at modest losses this year. Shields' specialty is the execution of large block transactions for financial institutions. Model, Roland, with a heavy European orientation, includes in its specialties research and brokerage both for domestic and foreign institutional clients.

Says It Expects Substantial Loss in Year

Franklin N.Y. Lost \$40 Million in Quarter

NEW YORK, June 20 (Reuters)—

Franklin National Corp., parent of the troubled Franklin National Bank, said today it sustained a loss of \$40.4 million in the first quarter and expects to suffer a substantial loss for the year as a whole.

The company said its statement is subject to changes resulting from its continuing investigation into the affairs of its bank subsidiary.

Franklin's statement is a revision of figures issued on April 18. At that time Franklin said it had net income of \$76,000 in the quarter, compared with \$31.2 million in the same period of 1973.

The revision was made principally to reflect previously announced foreign exchange losses by the bank, Franklin said.

In addition, Franklin reported that the bank's foreign exchange trading resulted in a loss of \$19.1 million since March 31.

Franklin added that the bank had also sustained operating losses, exclusive of losses due to foreign exchange trading, of \$3 million in April and, based on preliminary figures, of \$1.1 million in May.

As a result, Franklin said that based on the unaudited figures it is estimated that it will incur a substantial consolidated loss for the second quarter and the year as a whole.

Franklin chairman Harold Gleason, who later today announced his resignation, said there have been daily contacts with the office of the Comptroller of the Currency and "nothing in our daily contacts... has suggested any change in his view of the bank's solvency. Nor in our view is there any question as to the bank's solvency."

Mr. Gleason said that in addition, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York is continuing credit

extension to the bank, upon acceptable collateral."

Mr. Gleason said the bank has insurance coverage which, based on the present investigation of the foreign exchange transaction losses, it believes is applicable to the losses sustained.

He said the total coverage of the policies is limited to \$14.9 million for any one event, adding: "The bank has informed its insurers that more than one event may be involved."

Mr. Gleason said the difference between the foreign exchange losses reported today and the total of \$39 million reported on May 12 resulted from the discovery of additional unrecorded contracts, including London branch operations not included earlier and other normal foreign exchange transactions after May 12.

Later Mr. Gleason said he had resigned as chairman, chief executive officer and president of the bank and its parent.

He said the boards of both companies, at his recommendation, elected Joseph Barr to succeed him in these positions.

Mr. Barr was formerly chairman and chief executive officer of American Security & Trust Co. in Washington, D.C. and before that was secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Gleason will continue to serve the bank and the corporation as executive vice-chairman and a director, at the request of the boards.

Mr. Gleason said in a statement: "The large losses announced earlier today by the corporation were primarily caused by actions which were taken without my knowledge and without my authorization. In most cases they were deliberately kept from my knowledge."

However, the fact remains that I was the chief executive officer when they took place. There is an old saying that 'the buck stops at the top' and I believe that to be true. I decided this some weeks ago when these matters first became known to me and I left I must accept the responsibility of my position."

U.S. Firm Gets Soviet Contract To Build \$200-Million Plant

(Continued from Page 1)

a champagne affair held in a panelled hall of the Ministry of Foreign Trade. Among those on hand were senior Soviet trade officials, U.S. Ambassador Walter Stossel and Armand Hammer, the founder and chief executive officer of Occidental Petroleum.

In April 1973, Mr. Hammer signed a preliminary agreement of intentions with the Russians—then valued at about \$1 billion, but at current inflated prices thought to be worth more than twice that— to trade chemicals and machinery for chemical fertilizers over the next 20 years.

The contract signed today is the first concrete result of that agreement. The plants to be built by Chemico (with Soviet labor) will produce ammonia for the natural gas from the Orenburg gas field.

Chemico constructed the Soviet Union's first ammonia plants in 1952 and 1953.

Chemical president Thomas Glibian said in a statement that all equipment for the four plants will be purchased in the United States—a requirement under Export Bank rules. Source material by Chemico (with Soviet labor) will produce ammonia plants will be natural gas from the Orenburg gas field.

Chemico constructed the Soviet Union's first ammonia plants in 1952 and 1953.

From July, Sabena makes it a lot easier to fly to South Africa

It's part of Sabena's rejuvenation policy. From July 1974, a twice-a-week DC-10 service will leave Brussels for Johannesburg via Kinshasa.

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On the way, enjoy the spacious comfort of our new DC-10-30CF.

The aircraft has separate rooms and you're never farther than one seat from a passenger aisle.

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W. German Oil Fed Rebuffs Banks on Diversifying Firm's Profit

WASHINGTON, June 20 (AP)—

The Federal Reserve Board signaled bank holding companies yesterday to go slow in expanding into non-banking activities and instead to strengthen their own capital positions.

The statement came in a memorandum to the chairman of Bank of America Corp. and to the Atlanta, Chicago, Dallas, Denver, Kansas City, Minneapolis, San Francisco and St. Louis Federal Reserve Banks.

In a statement, the Fed said it was "noting with concern" the recent growth in non-banking activities by some of the nation's largest banking groups.

The company, which is 51 percent government-owned, said that in light of the sharply improved profit it will recommend a dividend of 5.50 a share compared with no dividend in 1973.

Gelsenberg attributed the better results to oil, gas and trading activities. A loss was posted in 1973.

Early this year the government acquired 48.5 percent of Gelsenberg from Rhineisch-Westfälische Elektrizitätswerk AG, a major utility, bringing the total owned by the government to 51.3 percent.

U.K. Firm's Net Drops

LONDON, June 20 (AP)—

Net profit fell to £5.65 million in the year ended March 29, at J. Lyons & Co., a caterer and hotel owner. Profits in 1972 totalled £7.27 million.

Turnover, however, rose to £448 million from the previous year's £399 million. A final dividend of 5.73 pence was declared.

Mr. Gleason said that in view of recent profit in the holding company, he says, the board will take appropriate action.

In an apparent reference to the problems of the financial institution, Franklin, New York, Corp., the Fed noted its general concern over the tendency of many U.S. banking organizations to pursue a policy of rapid expansion in domestic and foreign markets.

Such expansion, the Fed said, exposes banking groups to risks disproportionate to their investment in any particular venture, and therefore, any expansion should be谨慎 on a strong capital base.

The agency, in defining the implications from Bank-American and Citicorp said it was concerned

that "close working relationships" abroad between large U.S. banking firms and large domestic insurers could in time "weave a matrix of relationships" that could lead to "an undue concentration of economic resources in the domestic and foreign commerce of the United States."

In addition, the Fed concluded that permitting U.S. banking con-

cerns to enter the general insurance underwriting business abroad would be inconsistent with the law that keeps such activities separated domestically.

In its decision on Citicorp, the Fed did not indicate concern over that company's capital position but questioned the effects of a joint venture with a large insurance concern.

EDWARD L. GLEASON

Chairman, Gelsenberg

Chairman, Franklin, New York

Chairman, Citicorp

Chairman, Bank-American

Chairman, Franklin, New York

New York Stock Exchange Trading

Stocks and L. Div in \$	P/E	Stk. 100s	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Net
Stocks and L. Div in \$	P/E	Stk. 100s	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Net
(Continued from preceding page.)							
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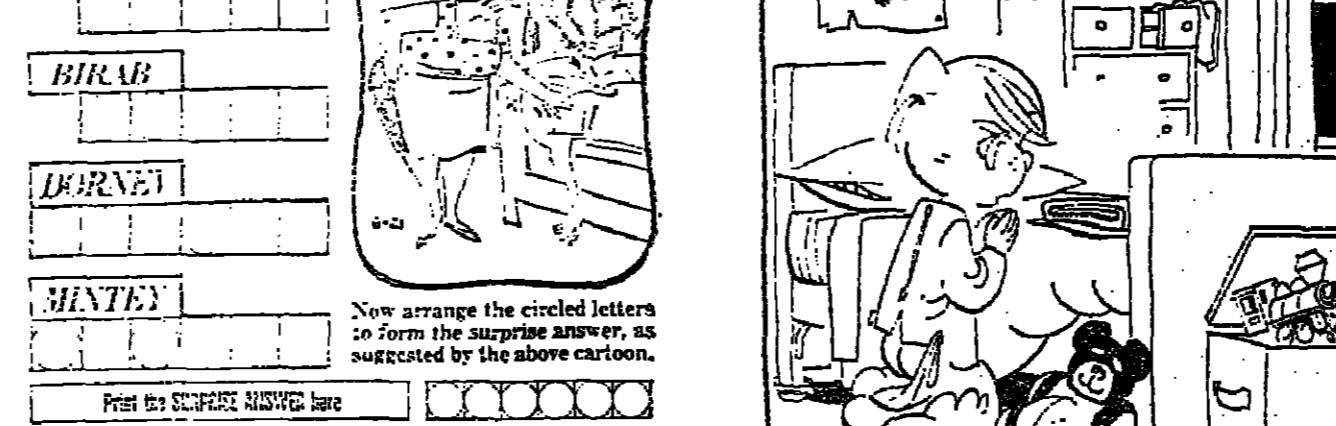
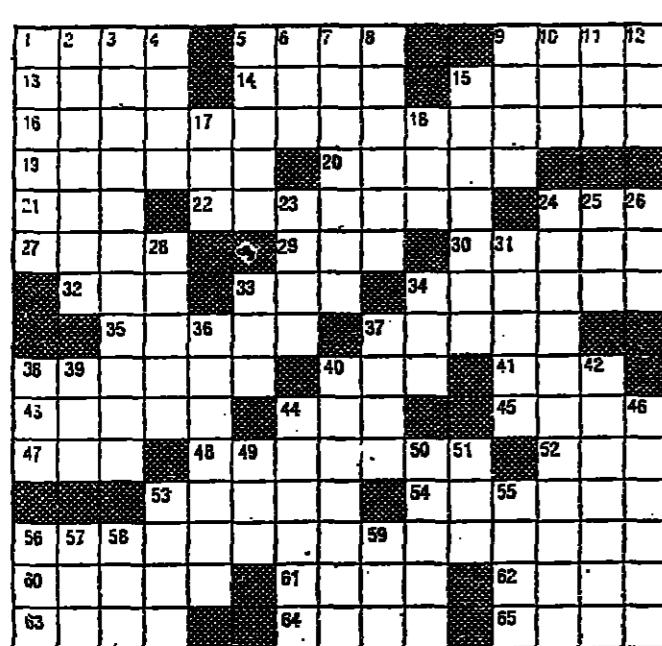
CROSSWORD — *By Will Weng*

ACROSS

- 1 Suffix for photo or memo
- 5 Pianist Waller
- 9 Item for Miss Nightingale
- 13 African antelope
- 14 Of a chemical compound
- 15 Cuttlefish ink
- 16 Risky investment
- 19 Campus board member
- 20 Adjusted the piano
- 21 Numerical prefix
- 22 Malign
- 23 Naughty child
- 24 Bath and Ervin: Abbr.
- 25 Hesitant sounds
- 30 Australian tree sound
- 32 Morse-code
- 33 Dance step
- 34 Irving or West
- 35 Kind of politics or house
- 37 Decorated, as with parsley
- 38 Quarry after a nose finish
- 40 Part of a month
- 41 Heart test: Abbr.

DOWN

- 1 Obeys the green light
- 2 Rose high
- 3 Risky purchase
- 4 Mah-jongg piece
- 5 Truths
- 6 Doctors' org.
- 7 Snickers
- 8 Searches high and low
- 9 Obscene
- 10 Mimic
- 11 Neighbor of Yokohama
- 12 Buddy
- 13 Railroad car
- 14 Close
- 15 Understand
- 16 Gourmet-cookery ingredient
- 17 Genetic initials
- 18 Electees
- 19 Diamond shape
- 20 Words for a month's start
- 21 Roman 1501
- 22 — out (succeed)
- 23 Gaudy
- 24 Sea birds
- 25 Prison, for short
- 26 — at the moon
- 27 Troubled king
- 28 Pintail duck
- 29 Parisian's very
- 30 Canal
- 31 Skillfully
- 32 Biblical explorer of Canaan
- 33 Pronoun
- 34 Iron pigment
- 35 Article
- 36 Noncoms
- 37 Celt
- 38 Lbs., etc.
- 39 Tool
- 40 One who holds things up
- 41 Prate
- 42 Boy's name
- 43 French
- 44 Iron
- 45 Nonconformist
- 46 Germane
- 47 Sailor
- 48 Wrath
- 49 Pacific fish



BOOKS

THE ENCYCLOPAEDIA BRITANNICA

15th Edition. 30 Volumes. 33,141 pp. Standard Edition \$35. Other editions at higher prices.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

OWNING the new Encyclopaedia Britannica is rather like having money in the bank. Though the interest rate may not be as high as you might find elsewhere, it is fairly steady. For some, it is like an intellectual credit card: You can use it for so many different needs. Most of the subjects you were too lazy to go to the library and look up—questions that have been on the tip of your mind for years—are at your fingertips here. And it is a browser's paradise too: You can lose yourself in its 43 million words, wandering among people, places, events, ideas, arts and sciences.

The 15th edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica was long overdue. Previous editions consisted of annual revisions of revisions, a system that led to increasing fragmentation, overlapping of entries, and even contradiction. Though it could once have been maintained that the major part of an encyclopaedia's contents were permanent—historical, biographical and geographical—the "information explosion" was currently threatening to render obsolete an increasing proportion of its material.

With something akin to religious dedication, the editors of the Britannica decided to change the entire format for the 15th edition. To begin with, they attempted to solve the conflict between alphabetical and topical organization that has always divided encyclopedias. Alphabetical entries, which make for ease of access, tend to break down subjects into components based not on reason, but on their initial letters. Topical organization, while preserving the unity of each subject, confronts the ordinary reader with a bewildering variety of material that he is, by definition, ill equipped to puzzle out.

In a sensible compromise, the 15th edition begins with a one-volume Propedia, a topical index that breaks down the contents of the 29 other alphabetical volumes into 10 main areas of information: Matter and Energy; the Earth; Life on Earth; Human Life; Human Society; Art; Technology; Religion; the History of Mankind; the Branches of Knowledge. Opening with a short introductory essay, each section of the Propedia goes on to subdivide its subjects into systematic particulars. Alongside these subdivisions are volume and page references leading the reader to short essays in the 10-volume Micropaedia; longer essays, when warranted, in the 18-volume Macropaedia; and subordinate treatments in related entries under different headings.

The 10-volume Micropaedia, subtitled "Ready Reference and Index," contains 102,000 alphabetical entries. It is precisely this inclusiveness that makes the 15th edition such an orgy of serendipity. Where else could one find many unexpected riches like this one: "Reviews... not infrequent make hasty judgments that a later regretted. The qualification sought in a reviewer are a formidable—smartness, panache, wispiness, qualities that often draw the attention of the reader to the personality of the review rather than the work..."

While I am something of a boxing fan, I wonder whether was necessary to devote a good sized paragraph to Jimmy Ellis who was for a short time the undisputed holder, partly by default, of the heavyweight title. I did not realize encyclopedias ranged quite that far. But I suppose it is precisely this inclusiveness that makes the 15th edition such an orgy of serendipity. Where else could one find many unexpected riches like this one: "Reviews... not infrequent make hasty judgments that a later regretted. The qualification sought in a reviewer are a formidable—smartness, panache, wispiness, qualities that often draw the attention of the reader to the personality of the review rather than the work..."

Mr. Broyard is a New York Times book reviewer.

BRIDGE

By Alan Trusco

Solutions to Previous Puzzles

ALITO	TALE	ONIAN
VIOLE	RIAL	BOZA
AVAIL	AMBUL	SHIB
RESOUR	ES	RE
RE	RESOUR	ES
REIMAPS	SPRE	RE
LIMITS	GRADUATE	RE
AMIN	STUDY	RE
TUTORING	SCIENT	RE
IST	RATTAN	RE
INSEAM	BOL	RE
NOIAN	COATRACKS	RE
CLASSROOM	HANGER	RE
ALITARNE	SHAMONI	RE
SENS	PEER	RE
PEER	RE	RE

The diamond queen was led, ruffed by South, who led the heart queen. He succeeded in making one heart trick and four trump tricks, going down 1 trick for a catastrophic 1,400.

In the absence of screens would be hard for North to play over three no-trump without trace of emphasis or speed. South player with table press would be aware of this and would therefore reject the slight bid four spades. By removing spades considerations, screens make possible to conduct international events on the highest possible level.

However, West did not choose to look for a penalty and simply raised to three no-trump. When this came around to South, he made a disastrous but understandable bid. He judged that West's bid was likely to be based on possession of a long, strong minor suit, since with a balanced hand he would probably have doubled two diamonds in the hope of a penalty.

South emerged with a bid of four spades. If his partner had held a few spades this would have worked out well—a penalty of 200 or 500 was worth conceding to save a vulnerable game. But North's actual hand was a disaster.

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding: East—South—West—North. I-A-II-2 O-3 N-T. Pass—Pass—Pass—Pass.

West led the diamond queen.

WEATHER

C	F	C	F
ALGARVE	Unavailable	MADRID	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	Cloudy	MOSCOW	Cloudy
ANKARA	Cloudy	NEW YORK	Cloudy
ATHENS	Cloudy	OSLO	Cloudy
BEIJING	Cloudy	PARIS	Cloudy
BELGRADE	Cloudy	PRAGUE	Cloudy
BERLIN	Cloudy	ROME	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM	Cloudy
BUDapest	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	Cloudy
CAIRO	Cloudy	VENICE	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	Cloudy	VIENNA	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	Cloudy	WASHINGT	Cloudy
CORDOBA	Cloudy	WATERBURY	Cloudy
DURBAN	Cloudy	WILMINGTON	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	Cloudy	WINDSOR	Cloudy
LORENCE	Cloudy	WISCONSIN	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	Cloudy	WYOMING	Cloudy
GRENADA	Cloudy	ZURICH	Cloudy
HELSINKI	Cloudy		
ISTANBUL	Cloudy		
IAS PALMAS	Cloudy		
IAS MON...	Cloudy		
LOS ANGELES	Cloudy		

(Yesterday's ratings: U.S. Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

June 20, 1974

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied: (w) weekly; (m) monthly; (a) annually.	
ALGERIA	Unavailable
AMSTERDAM	Cloudy
ANKARA	Cloudy
ATHENS	Cloudy
BEIJING	Cloudy
BELGRADE	Cloudy
BERLIN	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	Cloudy
BUDapest	Cloudy
CAIRO	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	Cloudy
CORDOBA	Cloudy
DURBAN	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	Cloudy
LORENCE	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	Cloudy
GRENADA	Cloudy
HELSINKI	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	Cloudy
IAS PALMAS	Cloudy
IAS MON...	Cloudy
LOS ANGELES	Cloudy

(Yesterday's ratings: U.S. Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)



Answers to Previous Puzzles

YOSUM: (1) OVERSEAS Fund, (2) IFC Fund, (3) IFC Fund, (4) IFC Fund, (5) IFC Fund, (6) IFC Fund, (7) IFC Fund, (8) IFC Fund, (9) IFC Fund, (10) IFC Fund, (11) IFC Fund, (12) IFC Fund, (13) IFC Fund, (14) IFC Fund, (15) IFC Fund, (16) IFC Fund, (17) IFC Fund, (18) IFC Fund, (19) IFC Fund, (20) IFC Fund, (21) IFC Fund, (22) IFC Fund, (23) IFC Fund, (24) IFC Fund, (25) IFC Fund, (26) IFC Fund, (27) IFC Fund, (28) IFC Fund, (29) IFC Fund, (30) IFC Fund, (31) IFC Fund, (32) IFC Fund, (33) IFC Fund, (34) IFC Fund, (35) IFC Fund, (36) IFC Fund, (37) IFC Fund, (38) IFC Fund, (39) IFC Fund, (40) IFC Fund, (41) IFC Fund, (42) IFC Fund, (43) IFC Fund, (44) IFC Fund, (45) IFC Fund, (46) IFC Fund, (47) IFC Fund, (48) IFC Fund, (49) IFC Fund, (50) IFC Fund, (51) IFC Fund, (52) IFC Fund, (53) IFC Fund, (54) IFC Fund, (55) IFC Fund, (56) IFC Fund, (57) IFC Fund, (58) IFC Fund, (59) IFC Fund, (60) IFC Fund, (61) IFC Fund, (62) IFC Fund, (63) IFC Fund, (64) IFC Fund, (65) IFC Fund, (66) IFC Fund, (67) IFC Fund, (68) IFC Fund, (69) IFC Fund, (70) IFC Fund, (71) IFC Fund, (72) IFC Fund, (73) IFC Fund, (74) IFC Fund, (75) IFC Fund, (76) IFC Fund, (77) IFC Fund, (78) IFC Fund, (79) IFC Fund, (80) IFC Fund, (81) IFC Fund, (82) IFC Fund, (83) IFC Fund, (84) IFC Fund, (85) IFC Fund, (86) IFC Fund, (87) IFC Fund, (88) IFC Fund, (89) IFC Fund, (90) IFC Fund, (91) IFC Fund, (92) IFC Fund, (93) IFC Fund, (94) IFC Fund, (95) IFC Fund, (96) IFC Fund, (97) IFC Fund, (98) IFC Fund, (99) IFC Fund, (100) IFC Fund, (101) IFC Fund, (102) IFC Fund, (103) IFC Fund, (104) IFC Fund, (105) IFC Fund, (106) IFC Fund, (107) IFC Fund, (108) IFC Fund, (109) IFC Fund, (110) IFC Fund, (111) IFC Fund, (112) IFC Fund, (113) IFC Fund, (114) IFC Fund, (115) IFC Fund, (116) IFC Fund, (117) IFC Fund, (118) IFC Fund, (119) IFC Fund, (120) IFC Fund, (121) IFC Fund, (122) IFC Fund, (123) IFC Fund, (124) IFC Fund, (125) IFC Fund, (126) IFC Fund, (127) IFC Fund, (128) IFC Fund, (129) IFC Fund, (130) IFC Fund, (131) IFC Fund, (132

Royals' Busby Hurls 2d No-Hitter

One Brewer Gets on Base

MILWAUKEE, June 20 (UPI).—Steve Busby of the Kansas City Royals, rabbled as a future superstar when he came off the campus of Southern California three years ago, enhanced his "can't miss" label last night by becoming the first man in major league history to hurl a no-hitter in each of his first two seasons.

Busby, a 24-year-old right-hander who no-hitted the Detroit Tigers last April 27, in his rookie year, last night turned in a near perfect game when he stopped the Milwaukee Brewers, 3-0.

Busby faced only 28 batters, walking one, in becoming the first pitcher to hurl a no-hitter at County Stadium since 1961 when Warren Spahn of the Milwaukee Braves beat the San Francisco Giants, 1-0.

The Royals' youngster had some help. Rightfielder Al Cowens preserved the no-hitter early with a one-handed running catch off a George Scott shot in the fourth inning and second baseman Cookie Rojas went to the ground to block a hard shot off the bat of Bob Hansen in the eighth, then threw him out at first.

Busby said he began thinking about the no-hitter in the fifth inning. "But I was fighting hard after that to keep my concentration," he said. "I had good stuff from the beginning."

He said he was nervous in the ninth when he faced centerfielder Bob Coluccio because Coluccio used to hit him well when they were in the minors together. But he got Coluccio on strikes for the first of his big outs in the final frame as

KANSAS CITY		MILWAUKEE		ROYALS		DETROIT		SAYING ORDER		BREWERS		AMERICAN		NATIONAL	
AB	R	H	BB	AB	R	H	BB	AB	R	H	BB	AB	R	H	BB
10	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	2	7	0	4	0	0	0
11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	1	2	1	0	0	0	0
12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
46	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
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53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
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56	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
57	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
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59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
61	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
62	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
63	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
66	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
67	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
68	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
69	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
70	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
71	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
72	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
73	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	1	1	1	0	0		

Observer

Great Whale's Error

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON.—A mother whale and a father whale were swimming along the coast with their adolescent son whale when the mother sighted a school of people on the beach.

"That they broil," she sang out in her eerie whale voice.

"What's that?" asked the son whale, who had never seen a school of people before, or even a stray person.

"That's people," said the father whale. "You see them all up and down this coast at this time of year. They cover themselves with oil and lie up there on the sand and broil themselves until they sizzle."

"But they're such little things," said the son whale. "I'll bet I could swallow one whale and have him live in my stomach."

His mother said she would not want her stomach filled with anything that had been broiled in oil and had sand all over it.

Moreover, she said, it would be very unhealthy because people were filled with smoke and hot dogs.

"What do people do?" asked the young whale.

"They sit on the beach and stare at the ocean," the father whale said. "And they eat hot dogs."

The mother whale said they also walked into the ocean now



Baker

and then flopped around in the water for brief periods and made such clumsy splashes that the fish had to get out of their way.

"They seem to be useless," said the son whale. "Why did the Great Whale make people anything?"

"Son," said the father whale, "no creature in the Great Whale's universe exists without a purpose. If the Great Whale made people it was for a good reason."

"Maybe people are the Great Whale's way of keeping down the hot dog population," the young whale suggested.

"There are some things," said the mother whale, "that even whales can't understand. We must accept the world as it is and live in harmony with it."

The father whale called their attention to a small group of people who had detached themselves from the school and were getting into a metal box mounted on wheels. When they were all inside, the metal box moved along the beach throwing up a great cloud of sand and destroying vegetation and birds' nests.

"What are they doing now?" asked the son whale.

"Making garbage," said the father whale. "People make almost all the garbage in the world, and they use those little moving boxes to do the job."

"Your father has been very sensitive about garbage," the mother whale explained, "ever since he dived into 800 tons of fresh sludge that had just been dumped off the New Jersey coast. He smelled like a sewer for weeks."

"Eight hundred tons of sludge!" cried the young whale. "Wow! That's what I call garbage production!"

The young whale was so excited that he spouted, and the people on shore saw it and cried, "Whales!" And somebody threw a beer bottle at them. The waves made for deep distant water and later that night as they drifted off the Gulf Stream admiring the stars, a large ship passed by and spilled oil over them, but they remained in harmony with the world as it was, and afterwards dreamed of the unfortunate people far behind them making garbage through the sweet summer night.

House Votes to Ease Postal Rate Increases

WASHINGTON, June 20 (AP)—The House passed a bill yesterday to stretch out the time schedule for postage rate increases on newspapers, magazines, books, records and nonprofit mailings.

The measure, which has been approved by the Senate, was passed on a 277-129 vote and now goes to President Nixon. The impact of the increases is eased by stretching out the dates they go into effect from a three-year to an eight-year period for most publications and from 10 to 16 years for nonprofit publications.

Alternative to the Conventional University

By Betty Werther

PARIS (INT.)—"What we are experiencing today is a moral crisis, not an educational one," said Milton Mayer, a key figure in what appears to be a promising alternative to the conventional university.

"Student enrollment, down to an all-time low, continues in chronic decline," he said. "Forty-five colleges in the United States closed down last year and others have been forced to fire sometimes 25 percent of their teaching staffs. The big institutions have become hopelessly bureaucratic. They have countless constituencies to satisfy, are hostages to failing fortunes. Under these conditions, it is awfully hard to imagine how they are ever going to respond to the desperate need the world now represents."

Mayer is dean of faculty of the Los Angeles-based International Community College's independent study program through which students work individually with one member of a world guild of tutors.

"The idea is not new," he said. "Centuries ago those who wished knowledge sought a learned person and became novitiates in a small community of scholars. With the rise of the institutionalized university, however, the opportunity for intensely personalized instruction all but disappeared."

The program was set up two years ago by Linden Leavitt, dean of the International Community College, who, on the theory that what we need today is "wise men rather than experts," convinced some eminent men and women to participate as tutors in the scheme.

The Tutors

Leavitt is described by Mayer as an "innocent operator, a totally genuine man but an operator nonetheless. He's someone to whom nobody can say 'no'!"

Included on the rostrum of more than 70 tutors are Buckingham Fuller, Anais Nin, Yehudi Menuhin, Lawrence Durrell, Bertrand de Jouvenel and Ivan Illich. Robert Hutchins and Leonard Bernstein are members of the advisory board of governors.

Applicants must be graduates or undergraduates with at least two years of college credit. But eligibility is determined solely by the tutor, who can, if he wishes, waive these prerequisites.

Students may complete all requirements for the bachelor's, master's or a doctoral degree through independent study. A "covenant" is drawn up between the tutor and student and approved by the college. Men and women who are not degree candidates may also take part.

No tutor works with more than 20 students and some have agreed to accept only four or five, always in a location or vicinity of locations convenient to the tutor.

This may mean going to Brighton, England, to work with Edward Goldscheider, former rector of Charles University, Prague, in comparative literature, or to Paris for independent interdisciplinary studies in "futuristics" with French economist and political scientist Bertrand de Jouvenel. It may mean undertaking intensive study of music and violin performance in London with Menuhin or taking advantage of personalized guidance in motion picture production with film maker Rodolfo Beato in Rome.

Others may go to Cuernavaca, Mexico, to work with revolutionary educational theorist Ivan Illich, or sign up in Philadelphia with Buckminster Fuller, termed the "Leonardo da Vinci of our time" (Marshall MacLuhan) for advanced study in "comprehensive anticipatory design science."

In Los Angeles Anais Nin is currently directing 10 students in novel and diary writing while Lawrence Durrell is in the

process of screening students to work with him next year in Sommes, France.

Milton Mayer, a consultant to the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions in Santa Barbara, Calif., who has held teaching posts at many American universities and is author of numerous books on political philosophy, is "tutoring" two U.S. women for degrees in political science through a special project this semester at the University of Paris's Vincennes faculty, the women followed him to France.

"We meet regularly," he said. "I have them reading a lot... [I] have been rubbing their noses in the classics, starting with Plato and Aristotle. Then they've been writing a series of papers on political theory. One of the girls, a practicing teacher in a Los Angeles high school, is writing a paper, for instance, now on Machiavelli arguing with Plato about how to govern. This summer I'm shipping them off to Prague to give them some notion, vague or sharp, of what it's like to establish a socialist society with nonsocialistic human beings."

Milton Mayer is a good example of a man who bypassed conventional education and nonetheless made it to the top.

Although he never finished work for his BA after the girl he was courting at the time became pregnant, he was recently named "communicator of the year" by the same institution, and he holds an honorary doctorate from another university.

As a newspaper man ("I was a great expert on Al Capone and Jake the Barber"), he went back to the University of Chicago to interview Robert Hutchins, and, in time, "to ask Hutchins to save me from William Randolph Hearst."

"What's Hearst paying you?" asked Hutchins.

"Ninety dollars a week," said Mayer.

"But how can I live on that?" retorted Mayer.

"You didn't say you wanted to live," replied Hutchins.

Mayer accepted, soon afterwards began working with Hutchins on his Great Books program.

Some Wrinkles

Mayer admits that the independent study program still has a few "wrinkles," not least of them the "endemic illiteracy" he finds on both sides of the Atlantic.

In France, where students are violently class conscious, where three-quarters of them claim to be Marxists, I find an astonishing few who have ever read Marx, much less Diderot or De Tocqueville, and they just about know the name of Thomas Aquinas."

In the United States students are not even class conscious anymore. They're simply unconscious. Sure, they carry around a lot of books. Marx and Engels are old hat, of course. Today they have Kierkegaard, Hermann Hesse or their Zen bible "Chung" tucked under their arms, but there's no way of knowing whether they're reading them. I admit they've every reason to have lost interest. They've been immobilized by a *lousy* civilization. Nonetheless, they're the ones who are going to inherit the earth."

Contingent to "illiteracy" is the problem of knowing how advanced a student is in terms of independent study. "Some are probably ready for it when they graduate from high school. Some, like Thomas Edison or Thomas Aquinas, probably would have been ready when they graduated from kindergarten. Others will never be ready."

Another "wrinkle" is cost. A year of tutoring now costs \$2,500 (tuition only) which means that however motivated the student may be, the program at least for the moment, may be limited to adults already earning a living or to the student children of an affluent few.

PEOPLE

Vice-President's Daughter Gets Special Protection

held a political prisoner." Mrs. Mitchell: "I was just woman fighting a whole gu-

met."

George Hess of Lake Placid, says that he has collected enough signatures to force a call election which could put his wife Margie out of her mayoralty. He started the petition after his wife and the council came out in support of a housing development which the town too large, piling it of its rural flavor.

The U.S. ambassador to Soviet Union, Walter Stoess, and his wife opened their residence, Spas House, so that Sovjet could take a look at an exhibition of American paintings, classical studies of American Indians to modern abstract.

More than 500 persons from world of official Soviet art underground Soviet showed up, according to The New York Times. The 26 paintings from the embassy from Metropolitan Museum and National Collection of Fine Arts.

Some of the younger seemed disappointed that the exhibition was not more daring.

"Where is the new realism photorealism?" they asked. O had hoped to see pop and

Fellow actors have put their power on the ruling government of British Equity, brother Cain, like his sister leftist militiaman, also failed to get one of the 58 seats at The Redgraves had started in the acting Redgrave, John Mills and Edith Evans, paid for trade-paper advertising Miss Redgrave's views.

More than 400 friends showed up Tuesday night for a dinner in Washington to Sen. Sam Ervin and his Miss Margaret, as he celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary. Ervin said that biggest gift to Miss Margaret my retirement from the Senate. Once out of office, he added, hopes to go fishing, writing much-postponed book about First Amendment and take a trip to Sweden.

SAMUEL JUSTIN

AMERICA CALLING

WASHINGTON, June 20 (AP)—The House passed a bill yesterday to stretch out the time schedule for postage rate increases on newspapers, magazines, books, records and nonprofit mailings.

The measure, which has been approved by the Senate, was passed on a 277-129 vote and now goes to President Nixon. The impact of the increases is eased by stretching out the dates they go into effect from a three-year to an eight-year period for most publications and from 10 to 16 years for nonprofit publications.

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